THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XIII. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1829. No. 28.

CONDITIONS.

"The Adams Sentinel" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

From the New York Evening Post.

JUDGE GOULD'S LETTER.

We have only room to direct the reader's eye to this interesting letter, which will be found in our columns this evening, and will excite, as it ought, a more than ordinary degree of lively attention. He who can stand by in silence, says the Latin proverb, and see an absent friend attacked, deserves to be avoided by every man of honor.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Eve. Post.

Gentlemen——While absent from home, on a late journey, I saw, for the first time, in the Evening Post of the 19th ult., the copy of a letter, bearing date the 6th of the same month, and addressed by Mr. John Q. Adams, to James A. Hamilton, Esq. The statement, in connexion with which the late Mr. Tracy's name is introduced in that letter, appears to demand some notice from his surviving friends; and by this consideration alone, I am induced to trouble you with the present communication. My absence from home when Mr. A's letter was first shown to me, and for eleven days afterwards, prevented me, for the time, from bestowing any attention upon it, and though on my return home, I immediately addressed inquiries concerning the subject matter of Mr. A's statement, to all the survivors, (so far as I can recollect) of the Connecticut delegation to Congress, at, or near, the period referred to by him; yet as the answers of some of those gentlemen did not reach me till this day, (April 11th) I have been unavoidably delayed thus far, in offering them for publication.

In the letter above mentioned, and in reference to what Mr. A. calls a 'project' of certain leaders of the late federal party, to effect a dissolution of the Union, and to place Gen. Hamilton at the head of the 'military movements' necessary to its accomplishment, he says, 'my informant, to the best of my recollection, was Mr. Uriah Tracy, then a Senator from Connecticut, I say to the best of my recollection, because, at one of my conversations with Mr. Tracy, on the subject, another member of Congress, also now deceased, was present: and I am not perfectly sure from which of them it was, I received this information.'

Now, all this is doubtless *possible*, because it cannot be proved to be physically impossible.—The only inquiry therefore is, whether, under all the circumstances, which have a bearing upon the question, the statement of Mr. A. is *credible?* And upon this question, the public must be left to choose between *probabilities*, absolute certainty upon the negative side of the question, being in the nature of the case, utterly unattainable.

For the purpose of invalidating Mr. A's. statements, so far as they affect the late Mr. T. it might be sufficient for me to lay before the public, the replies of the survivors of the Connecticut delegation of 1803—4, and upon these alone, to submit the question without comment. I am induced, however, by several considerations, to accompany those replies with a few remarks.

[We have omitted Mr. G's remarks, for the sake of brevity—and contented ourselves with the documentary evidence.]—Sent.

The following are the questions addressed by me, to the several survivors of the Connecticut delegation, of 1803-4:

1. "Were you a member of Congress, attending as such, at Washington, in the spring of 1804, or during the session of 1803-4.

2. "Were you, at that period, one of those who composed what was denominated the *federal* party?

3. "Were you, during the same period, in habits of familiar and confidential communication, in regard to politics and public affairs, &c. with the late Mr. Tracy, then a Senator from this State?

4. "Did he ever, during that period, or at any time, converse with you respecting any such combination or 'project,' as that above referred to, and which Mr. Adams has lately and publicly imputed to the leaders, or to 'certain leaders' of the federal party of the same period?

5. 'Did you ever hear Mr. Tracy assert, or in any manner speak of, or allude to, the existence of any such project or combination. Or did you ever, during that period, know or hear of its existence?'

The answers, returned to these questions, are here subjoined:

From Hon. James Hillhouse.

New Haven, April 8, 1829.

Dear Sir—In answer to your letter of the 30th ult. I can only say that during the session of Congress in 1803 and 1804, Mr. Tracy and myself attended as Senators from the State of Connecticut, and were in habits of intimacy and friendship. I can, with confidence, say that during the session of Congress, or at any other time, either before or since, I never heard, or knew, of any combination or plot among the federal members of Congress to dissolve the Union of these States, or to form a Northern or Eastern Confederacy. Nor do I believe there ever was any such combination or plot. Sure I am that I never heard Mr. Tracy express a sentiment of that sort. I always considered that kind of charge as merely party slang, to answer party purposes.

With sentiments of esteem, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES HILLHOUSE.

Hon. James Gould.

From Hon. John Davenport.

Stamford, April 6, 1829.

My Dear Sir—Your's bearing date of the 30th March, wherein you alluded to the project stated to have been formed by the leaders of the Federal party of 1803–4, for the dismemberment of the Union and the establishment of a separate government for the Northern and Eastern States, has been duly received.

In reply to your queries I would say, That I was attending at Washington as a representative in Congress during the session of 1803–4.—And I was one of those who composed the Federal party of that day.—I was then—and at all times, in habits of confidential and familiar intercourse with Mr. Uriah Tracy, and as we resided in the same house we were much together.

I never, at any time, to the best of my recollection, heard him in any way speak of, or allude to the combination which Mr. Adams now asserts to have then existed. Nor do I believe in the existence of any such plan, excepting only in the brains of Mr. Adams and Mr. Plumer.

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN DAVENPORT.

James Gould, Esq.

From Hon. John Cotton Smith.

Sharon, 2d April, 1829.

Dear Sir—I have received your letter of yesterday, and will cheerfully answer your inquiries.

The charge of projecting a dismemberment of the Union, at the session of Congress in 1803–4, which Mr. Adams has exhibited against 'certain leaders of the Federal party,' was as new and surprising to me, as it could have been to yourself, or any other individual. Indeed, I must have felt a much greater degree of surprise than most of my fellow citizens, who had not the same means of ascertaining the existence of such a project. I was a representative from this state, and in my place, during the whole of that session; and without pretending to have been a 'leader' of the Federal party, I may fairly claim to have enjoyed a friendly and confidential intercourse with every gentleman entitled to that distinction. From no one of them did an expression ever escape, in my hearing, which could be construed into a sentiment in the least degree hostile to the perfect union of these states—not a word inconsistent with that high and generous attachment to the confederacy, by which the party had ever professed to be governed, and which is so significantly indicated by the very name they had assumed.

Your highly respected father-in-law, Gen. Uriah Tracy, is of course included in these remarks. With him, I had been, as you know, in habits of friendship, long anterior to our association in political life. With him also I was a fellow lodger in the same boarding house, during four of the six sessions of [illegible] Congress. At no time [illegible] ever heard him [illegible] of [illegible] possess [illegible] so much as [illegible] dissolution of the states as an event to be either expected or desired. To talents of the first order he added the most indefatigable industry in the national service, even when under the pressure of an inveterate disease, and it will require strong evidence to convince me that he had either leisure or inclination to plot the destruction of a fabric, which he had so essentially contributed to strengthen and adorn. In short, my dear sir, I have no reason to believe, nor do I believe, that any plan for a division of the Union was ever contemplated, even for one moment, by any Federalist in, or out of Congress, distinguished for either talents or influence.

Sincerely and respectfully your's,

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

Judge Gould.

From Hon. Simeon Baldwin.

New Haven, April 7th, 1829.

My dear Sir—I was a member of Congress in the winter of 1803–4, and resided at Washington until the close of that session, in a family of, I think, fifteen members of Congress, all from New England, and all in the party designations of that day Federalists. Mr. Plumer was of our family. Mr. Tracy was not; but an intimacy had subsisted between him and myself from early life. While at Washington we saw each other frequently, I may say daily, and were in habits of familiar and confidential communications on political subjects both in private intercourse and in our social circles. I am confident that Mr. Tracy did not during that period or at any time confer with me upon or disclose any such combination or project as that referred to by Mr. Adams, nor did I ever hear from him or at any other time the suggestion of a plan to dissolve the Union or to form a Northern or Eastern confederation—or an intimation of a wish that such an event might take place. I never heard that a meeting for that object was proposed to be held at Boston in the autumn of 1804, until the publication of Mr. Plumer's letter.

I never claimed the honor of being a leader of the Federal party, but I never suspected there was a want of confidence in me, or that any important party secrets were designedly withheld from me. I think I should not have disregarded or failed to remember it—because I know, and have ever felt deeply, the importance of preserving our Federal Union.

I assure you I did not then, from any source, know, nor have I at any time since known, nor have I now any reason to believe or suspect, that such a project ever existed.

I am, with esteem, your friend,

S. BALDWIN.

Hon. James Gould.

The following statement was handed me on the 6th instant, by my neighbor Col. Tallmadge, without the formality of an address.

'I was a member of Congress, attending as such at Washington, during the session of 1803–4.

I certainly was, at that period, one of those who composed what was denominated the Federal party.

I enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the late Gen. Tracy, fully for aught I know, during his life.

Gen. Tracy never conferred with me on the subject of forming a separate government in New England, nor have I any reason to believe that such a project ever seriously entered into his mind. Although Messrs. Adams and Plumer assert their belief that certain leaders of the Federal party from New England, actually entertained the idea of forming a separate New England government, and that a combination was actually formed for that purpose, I have no belief that such combination or project was formed, unless the aforesaid Adams and Plumer, then passing for Federalists, will shew that they entertained the idea [illegible] that Gen. Tracy would have countenanced such a relation [illegible] for one moment.'

B. TALLMADGE.

From Hon. Calvin Goddard.

Norwich, April [illegible], 1829.

My Dear Sir—I [illegible] early reply to your letter of [illegible]

I was a member of Congress, and was one of those who composed what was denominated the Federal party. I attended in my place in Congress [illegible] one half of the session, which commenced in October, 1803, and terminated in March, 1804. I [illegible] Washington [illegible] indisposition [illegible] of my family [illegible] not [illegible] at the period alluded to—and I did not leave Washington [illegible] considerable time after the ratification of the treaty by which Louisiana was acquired, and the passage of the law to carry it into effect.

The late Senator Tracy had been a long time in public life before I became a member of Congress, prior to which I was not intimately acquainted with him. I was a representative in Congress from 1801 till the spring of 1805, and was attending on the duties of my place all that time, with the exception already made, and a boarder in the same boarding house with Mr. Tracy almost, if not quite, all that time. Severe sickness in the winter of 1801—2 caused me to devote considerable attention to Mr. T. & probably increased the friendship & confidence with which he afterwards honored me, and I have no hesitation in saying that I never did hear Mr. Tracy 'assert, or in any manner speak of, or allude to' the existence of any project or combination such as is ascribed to certain leaders of the federal party by Mr. Adams, and said to have been communicated to him by Mr. Tracy. I never did during that or any other period, know, hear of, or suspect the existence of such a project, and from the frankness with which Mr. T. was in the habit of expressing his opinions, and from the intimacy of my intercourse with him, it will be difficult for me to believe that it could have existed with his knowledge, and never have been mentioned in my hearing.

I was absent, as I have remarked, in the spring of 1804, and if this project existed *then*, it must have been *begun, continued and ended*, before Congress again assembled in December of that year, which was after the lamented death of Gen. Hamilton, which occasioned so much conversation and such deep regret among his personal friends, of whom I believe Mr. Tracy to have been one; and I never heard his name mentioned or hinted at, as having any connexion, directly or indirectly, with any such project as has been suggested. I regret exceedingly that the feelings of yourself and other survivors of his family should have been disturbed at this distance of time by such a charge from such a source, as this comes from, and I shall rejoice if my testimony shall be useful to you in rescuing the memory of your respected relative from an imputation which, I have no doubt, is wholly unmerited.

With sentiments of esteem, I am dear sir, your friend and ob't servant,

CALVIN GODDARD.

In some of the letters, containing the above answers, a few passages which are merely introductory, or which are but mere *recitals* of my inquiries, are omitted. Being unwilling to trespass further upon your patience, I here leave the public to its own conclusions; and am, gentlemen, your ob't servant,

JAMES GOULD.

Litchfield, (Con.) April 11, 1829.

P. S. I find at this moment (April 13,) that I have, by accident, omitted, in the Connecticut delegation of 1803–4, the Hon. Samuel Dana.—He has not, till now, occurred to my memory, as a member of Congress at that period. I therefore made no inquiry of him. I regret the omission, but am unwilling to delay this communication any longer.

J. G.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the Medical Commencement, held March 21st, 1829, in the Saloon of the Masonic Hall in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon one hundred and seven gentlemen who had passed their examinations by the Medical Faculty. [illegible] as follows, viz:

[illegible]

through the different parts of the U. S. and in many instances have organized themselves into new schools of Medicine, and have thus made the University of Pennsylvania the parent of Medical science in the United States.

New-York, April 30.

A very melancholy occurrence took place last night, on board the steam boat Franklin, on her passage from Providence to this city. *George Washington Adams*, eldest son of the late President of the U. States, was on board, on his way to Washington.—During the day and evening he evinced no symptoms of indisposition, till near bed time, when he complained of violent pain in the head, and said he would be bled as soon as he got to New-York. He, however, retired with the other passengers: but rose about two o'clock, dressed himself in a hurried manner, and awoke one or two passengers; complaining that they were plotting against him, and particularly asked one of them, what it was he had said about his (Mr. Adams) jumping overboard; nothing of the sort had been said, and the thing passed off; Mr. A. going upon deck and the passengers resuming their slumbers. The only subsequent trace of the unfortunate young man, was the finding, some hours afterwards, his hat upon the deck forward of the wheel guard, whence he is supposed, in a high state of fever, to have jumped overboard. Mr. G. W. Adams was a lawyer of promise—a young man of considerable acquirements—and has been several times one of the representatives in the Massachussets legislature of the city of Boston. He was unmarried. *American.*

Insurrectionary Movements at Rome. Paris, March 9.—The report of a popular insurrection at Rome, was circulated at court this morning, and is repeated in the journals, in the city, and particularly at the Exchange. It is said that the news was received by Mr. D'Apponi, the Austrian Minister at Paris, and the best informed of the member of the diplomatic corps with regard to occurrences in Italy. The Gazette de France speaks of this news with its accustomed good faith, and states that it is an insurrection of the Carbonari. Many persons have been arrested, and among them a priest.—The people are said to have risen, to make themselves masters of the Conclave. But the revolt was quelled.—The source of this news is very suspicious, and we should not have repeated it, but that it appears to be confirmed by our correspondence from Florence. It was reported in that city that an insurrection was just ready to break forth in Rome, and that a number of individuals had been arrested. Those persons to whom the situation of Rome is known, and who are in the secret of the political intrigues in that city, declare that the government of Leo XII. had excited great discontent among the people, and that, on his sudden death, strong signs of satisfaction, and hopes of happier prospects under a new pontiff, were manifested, which caused many arrests, the number of which had so much increased, that it was difficult to find pretexts for the justification of these extraordinary measures. State policy, Jesuitism and the inquisition are not strangers to these events, and time will not fail to prove that M. de Metternich, and the successor of Pere Fortis, had a greater part in them than the Carbonari. *Constitutionel.*

The rumours in circulation for some days past, render it a duty to publish the following [illegible]—about which [illegible] further [illegible] present, possess, [illegible] There [illegible] of opinion as [illegible] the [illegible] proper [illegible] It is proper [illegible] the public theatre.

Dr. TOBIAS WATKINS, recently fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department of [illegible], was arrested [illegible] on Thursday [illegible] by the District [illegible] charged with [illegible] in procuring [illegible] Treasury. An [illegible] of the prisoner [illegible] was procured by [illegible] and yesterday, [illegible] was taken to [illegible] the Marshal. *Philadelphia Sentinel.*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

GEORGE ARMOR
TAILOR,

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them, that he still continues to carry on his business, at the Old Stand. As he receives the *FASHIONS* regularly from the Cities, he will be able to execute his work in the most fashionable manner. ☞All kinds of

Country Produce

will be received in payment for work, at the highest market price.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *GALLOWAY and M'CREARY*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the *first day of July next*. The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID M'CREARY.

April 17, 1829. tf

DAVID M'CREARY,
Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28. tf

New & Cheap STORE.
D. COMFORT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the City, and is now opening, in the Corner room formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. as a Drug Store, next door to Mrs. M. Winrott's Tavern,

A New and Elegant Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
LIQUORS,
Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware,

Also, an assortment of

LEGHORN BONNETS,

With almost every other article in his line of business. The above Goods have been purchased entirely for Cash, and selected with care—and will be sold at a very reduced price for *CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.*

The Public are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves—when they may rest assured of having Goods offered them as cheap as they can possibly be had any where.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

Fresh Goods.
WM. E. CAMP & CO.

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with as

Beautiful and Cheap an Assortment of GOODS,

as was ever brought to Gettysburg.—As they intend doing principally a CASH business, they are determined to sell Goods lower than they have ever been sold in the place, for *CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.* Their stock comprises almost every article of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, China, Glass, & Queens-ware,
LEGHORN, STRAW & GIMP
BONNETS,
and a Choice Selection of
GROCERIES,
AND
LIQUORS,

not to be surpassed by any in quality.

They particularly invite the Public to call and examine their Stock—as they may rest assured *BARGAINS* can be had, for they intend to do business with a small profit.

N. B. As I have formed a Partnership, it is necessary that my Books should be closed: Therefore, I earnestly request all those indebted by Book Account, to call and settle the same by Note or otherwise—and those indebted by Bond or Note, to call and discharge the same shortly.

WILLIAM E. CAMP.

Gettysburg, April 14. tf

ATTENTION!
The 80th Regiment, P. M.

WILL parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 16th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 8th of June*—for the 1st Battalion, at the house of James King; for the 2d, at Wm. M'Clellan's, Marsh creek.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

April 28. tp

REGIMENTAL ORDERS!

THE Militia within the bounds of the 90th Regiment, will meet for Training, in Battalions, as follows:—The First Battalion of said Regiment, will meet on *Monday the 11th day of May next*, in the town of Lewisbury; and the second Battalion, on *Tuesday the 12th day of May next*, in the town of Petersburg—precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Volunteer Companies belonging to said Regiment, will parade with the Battalions, in the manner heretofore practised.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 8th of June next:* For the 1st Battalion, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Meredith, in the town of Lewisbury; and for the 2d Battalion, at the house of Col. Jacob Cochnower, in the town of Petersburg.

JAMES L. NEELY, Col.

April 28. tt

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Monday the 4th of May next*—and on *Saturday the 16th of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms & accoutrements in complete order. By order,

R. S. KING, O. S.

April 14. tp

☞An Appeal for the 2 former parades will be held on the 4th.

Drawing on the 3d of June.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

by which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three*—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—*No prize less than Four Dollars*—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT LIST:

1	prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1	"	2,000	is	2,000
2	"	1,000	is	2,000
2	"	500	is	1,000
10	"	100	is	1,000
20	"	50	is	1,000
50	"	20	is	1,000
100	"	10	is	1,000
200	"	5	is	1,000
10000	"	4	is	40,000
10386	prizes, amounting to			$60,000

☞Not One Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which, *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. L. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

Baltimore, April 28. td

MRS. WAMPLER,

BEGS leave to inform the Public generally, that she carries on the

Tinning, Coppersmith, & STOVE FINISHING,

in all their various branches: also, all kinds of

SHEET IRON WORK.

She has always on hand a supply of the

Patent Cooking & ten-plate STOVES,

all of which will be finished to suit purchasers. She returns thanks for past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Gettysburg, April 21. tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Adams, at the instance of a certain *Conrad Thomas*, against a certain

Mathias Stickle,

both of the County aforesaid—whereon certain goods, chattels and effects of the said Mathias Stickle have been attached and are now in custody of Jas. Stafford and Daniel Weidner of said County, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give Notice to the Creditors of the said

MATHIAS STICKLE,

to appear on *Wednesday the 13th day of May next*, at the house of A. Studebecker, innkeeper, in Menallen township—then and there to discover and make known their demands, agreeably to the directions of said Act.

C. F. KEENER.

April 21. 3t

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
OF THE
General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, will convene at Gettysburg, on the *18th of May next.* The Session of the Board will immediately succeed the examination of the Students, which is to commence on the morning of the 19th. The Public Addresses of the Students will be delivered on the 20th; and on the preceding evening, the Graduate Address will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. EICHELBERGER, of Winchester, Va.

JOHN HERBST,
Secretary of the Board.

N. B. The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of July next. As the regular course of studies begins with the Summer Session, that is the most suitable time for entrance. Price of Boarding $1 50 per week. Tuition and use of books gratis.

Gettysburg, March 31. tm

BRIGADE ORDERS!

THE Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz.:—

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz.: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regt. on *Monday the 11th;* the 2d Battalion of do. on *Tuesday the 12th.* The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regt. on *Wednesday the 13th;* the 2d Battalion of do. on *Thursday the 14th.* The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regt. on *Friday the 15th;* and the 2d Battalion of do. on *Saturday the 16th of May next*—unless the Commanding Officers should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies may attach themselves to which of the above Battalions they may find most convenient, and parade with such for inspection.

Appeals, for the Militia, on *Monday the 8th of June next*—for Volunteers, on *Monday the 2d of November next.*

JACOB SANDERS,
Brig. Insp. 2d Brig. 5th Div. Pa. Ma.

April 7. tp

DAVID HEAGY,
CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK

made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

☞He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

March 24. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to receive an assignment of a Note from HENRY PETERS, Jr. given by SAMUEL ROAD to said Peters, for Thirty-five Dollars, with interest—for as I have received no value for said Note, I am determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by law.

SAMUEL ROAD.

April 21.

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 26th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Dr. Charles Blish and Thos. Wierman, Executors of the estate of John M'Grew, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.

The account of Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors of the estate of John M'Creary, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cassatt and John Brinkerhoff, administrators of the estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cassatt, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Margaret Williamson, deceased.

The account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Spitler, deceased.

The final account of Rosanna Willet, Executrix of the estate of Jacob Willet, deceased.

The account of John L. Fuller, one of the Executors of the estate of Lawrence Enholm, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the estate of Peter Lahn, deceased.

The account of David White, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard Kitchen, deceased.

The final account of Michael Saltzgiver and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Weaver, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.

The account of Wm. Gilliland, Esq. one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Gilliland, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Weaver, one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.

The account of Isaac Wierman, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Widow, deceased.

The account of Francis Koch, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Koch, deceased.

The account of Christian Erisman, Administrator of the estate of John Erisman, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the estate of James Long, deceased.

The acount of Henry Bream, Executor of the estate of Henry Bream, deceased.

The account of C. F. Keener, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of George Joyce, deceased.

The further account of James Stehly, one of the Executors of the estate of Joseph Stehly, deceased.

The further account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Esq. Executors of the estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The account of David Deardorff, one of the Administrators of the estate of George Biesecker, deceased.

The account of Wm. M'Curdy, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas M'Sherry, deceased.

The further account of Andrew Polly and George Trostle, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Polly, deceased.

The account of Henry Weldy, Administrator of the estate of Mary Zimmerman, deceased.

The account of John Wright and Wm. Rex, Executors of the estate of Margaret Sillicks, deceased.

The account of Andrew Brough and Abraham Trostle, Executors of the estate of Jacob Brough, deceased.

The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph Eck, deceased.

The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Eck, deceased.

The further account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Slagle, deceased.

The account of Michael Philips, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Philips, deceased.

The further account of Jesse Comly, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Greist, deceased.

ALSO

The Guardianship account of Geo. Guinn, Executor of David Horner, sen. deceased, who was guardian of the minor children of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1829. } 4t

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York-street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 31. tf

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL will be received for Carding at

ARNOLD'S MILL,

at the following places, viz.

Stewart's, (formerly Arnold's) Store Gettysburg;
Gate-house, kept by Peter Little;
John Barrett's Tavern, (formerly Hartzell's);
Lefever's Tavern, (formerly Carpenter's);
Samuel Swope's Tavern, Bonaughtown; and
Abraham Reever's Store, on Bonaughtown road.

The above places will be regularly attended every week during the season, Wool taken away, and Rolls returned. Be careful to leave name and directions to each bag or bundle. One pound of grease is required to every nine pounds of Wool. Persons leaving Wool at any of the above places, may rest assured, that it will be done in the neatest and best manner.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Arnold's Mill, April 21. t

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into

Cloths, Cassinetts, Linseys & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.

For the accomodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:

Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flaut's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding, 5 cents, *cash*, per lb.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.

April 14. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th day of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL KNISELY.

April 28. 3t

☞*The York Recorder and Baltimore Gazette will insert once a week for three weeks, and charge this Office.*

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 26th of May next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

April 28. 3t

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of

CUT & SMOOTH

RIFLES,

☞Which he can sell *VERY LOW.*

Feb. 10. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of FREDERICK CLEAVELAND, late of Huntington township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the *18th of May next*; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.

JOHN WIERMAN, } *Ex'rs.*
THOS. STEPHENS, }

April 14. 3t

☞*PRINTING, of every description, neatly executed at this Office.*

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, MAY 20.

☞ Very interesting Foreign Intelligence will be found in the preceding page.

Borough Election.—On Thursday last, the following persons were chosen Borough Officers for the ensuing year:—

Burgess—Sampson S. King.

Town Council—John B. M'Pherson, Dr. J. Runkle, Thaddeus Stevens, Jas. A. Thompson, Robert G. Harper.

Street & Road Commissioners—David Ziegler, M. C. Clarkson.

☞ The Compiler of this morning contains Mr. McKean's report—the publication of which we requested from the Editor, in our last paper.

Mr. Lefever seems to doubt our "charity," in calling the "Reformer," from which he copied the article against the Christian Sabbath, a "*Deistical*" publication. We are told to "judge a tree by its fruits." And if the above work inculcates doctrines diametrically opposed to those of the Gospel, we cannot give it a gentler name.—We have not, it is true, "read a single number of it"—but we have seen extracts from it, republished by "kindred spirits," which established our opinion as to its character.

We are somewhat deceived—we had imagined Mr. Lefever would, upon reflection, have disclaimed positively the sentiments of the article we found fault with—but he will not, he says, "enter into a controversy" respecting it—and, by way of helping along the cause for which "The Reformer" is combating, he copies from *that paper*, another article, charging the "*Clergy*" with "arrogance" and "degeneracy"—and that "they are endeavoring to acquire power and ascendancy in the government." It is with increased "regret," we state this fact.

The Pittsburg Statesman says—*Henry Baldwin*, Esq. of Pittsburg, has been appointed, by Gov. Shulze, Attorney General, in the room of Amos Ellmaker, removed.

Appointments by the President.

William C. Rives, of Va., to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, in the place of James Brown, who has requested permission to return.

John Campbell, of Va., to be Treasurer of the U. States, in the place of Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania, *removed.*

Counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes of the Bank of the United States, payable at the Branches in Baltimore and Washington, are in circulation; they are well executed, the engraving is good, and the paper very good. They are most defective in the numbering and filling up. *Balt. Gaz.*

A Richmond paper states Mr. Madison is the only surviving member, both of the convention which formed the constitution of the United States, and of the legislature which formed the constitution of Virginia.

Important rumour.—The New York Mercantile says there is a rumour that Spain is about recognising the Independence of the South American States, and that to secure some peculiar advantages, she will make demonstration upon some of her old possessions with a naval and military force. A letter from Havana, dated 2d of April, repeats the account published here some days since from the English papers, that an armament was fitting out at Cadiz for Cuba—the inhabitants of Cadiz, it was said in the English accounts, were to pay the expense of the expedition, in gratitude for H. C. Majesty's having made Cadiz a free port. It will be well for Ferdinand if he recognise the independence of the South American States even at this late day.

Judge Clark, the very able member of Congress from what is called Mr. Clay's district, Kentucky, we see with pleasure is announced again for Congress, and without opposition. Mr. Clay therefore will not go into the House at the next session. We differ from our estimable friend of the Fredonian, thinking it politic for him to return *now*, when the excitement is so great; the passions so highly inflamed; prejudice and animosity rife against him, and reason slumbering:—Besides, the policy, after nearly a quarter of a century of almost constant absence on the public service, of mingling awhile with his fellow-citizens at Home, & becoming personally acquainted with the rising generation, now the efficient men on the political stage, who have grown up from boyhood since he was in the Assembly, would seem obvious. Why should he not go into the Assembly for one or two sessions? It has been said that when a man who has been in Congress, & takes an active part in the business there, goes into a State Legislature, he is apt to think himself a little superior, and to attempt to lead, which instantly raises a combination against him, and his usefulness and popularity are impaired. Those know little of Mr. Clay, who suppose he would fall into that error. Proud and lofty to his inveterate foes, he is the most easy, unaffected companion among friends you ever met; courteous and unassuming. Mr. Clay in the Assembly of Kentucky would seek for no distinction, but that of usefulness. The general business of the session would be left in the hands of those who, were he not present, would do it. One or two things which he might strike out, either respecting Education—Internal Improvement—some happy measures to conciliate the differences that have so long disorganized Kentucky, would offer him an opportunity, which he might very justly take advantage of, to give them a specimen of those extraordinary powers which drew from my excellent friend Mr. Woods, of Long Island, the just compliment of the *Hortensius* of the west.

Wherever he may be, Mr. Clay is regarded here as a pure patriot, as a most enlightened statesman—as the eloquent advocate of Civil Liberty—the able champion of the Internal Improvement of the Country—in all of which his principles and opinions and exertions are emphatically Pennsylvanian. Eminently is he entitled to our love and confidence—and yet is he a persecuted man, and that persecution is encouraged by many who ought to be his most zealous defenders. *Vil. Record.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It appears by statistical tables, published in the Washington Telegraph, that the imports into the United States during the year, ending on the 30th of September, 1828, amounted to $88,509,824 dollars. Of this sum, $41,927,722 was imported into New York.—The exports for the same period, have amounted to $72,264,686. Of this sum, $22,747,649 was exported from New York. It would seem that there has been imported this year $16,245,206 more than has been exported.

The amount imported from the British West India Islands, all told, is $123,291. Exports to the same, $26,149. This is the sum total of the British colonial trade, which was formerly about seven millions.

The imports in the year 1827, were $79,484,068. Exports $82,324,827.

The Pennsylvania Gazette of Monday says: *Jacob K. Boyer*, convicted of passing counterfeit notes of the United States' Bank, was sentenced on Saturday last, to 18 years imprisonment at hard labor. *Penn. Int.*

The western section of the Pennsylvania canal seems much farther advanced towards completion, than any part of the eastern. A distance of fifty miles from Pittsburg is already completed and in use; and the whole line from Blairsville to Pittsburg, a distance, we believe, of seventy five miles, will be in full and active use in the months of May and June. In addition, we understand, no doubt is entertained, but that the remaining twenty five miles, to Johnstown, where the canal terminates and the rail-road begins, will be finished and in use, in the course of the approaching summer. At the end of this year the whole western line, from Pittsburg to Johnstown, one hundred miles, will have been completed, and the greater part of it yielding tolls to the state. *Mercer Press.*

As respects the division of the Pennsylvania Canal, between Middletown and Clark's ferry, there seems to be pretty nigh the same likelihood of its being navigable this season, as was last year, about this time, of its being navigable that season. The outlet lock, at Middletown "would not hold water," this Spring, and the cut stone has been taken out of its bottom, for the purpose of supplying its place with wooden materials. The Aqueduct across Paxton creek, near this town, is to be made water tight by planking. The canal in the immediate vicinity of Harrisburg is the favorite promenade for our town cows, droves of which may be seen daily upon it, making a job to be excavated by the time the other parts of the work are ready for navigation. The contracts at the end of Peters' Mountain (Clark's ferry,) are said to be nearly completed, so as to admit the water of the Susquehanna into the canal at Duncan's Island. When they are completed, and the water let in—we have been so sadly disappointed heretofore, that we shall content ourselves with observing—as a worthy Welshman observed long ago—"*then peradventure, we shall behold what we shall see.*"

Harrisburg Chronicle.

We have received an 'Anti-Masonic Herald, extra,' from Lancaster, containing the proceedings of a very large county meeting of anti-masons which was held at the court house in the city of Lancaster, on Thursday the 23d of April. Their address, resolutions, &c. would occupy ten columns of this paper, and are extremely severe on the fraternity. *They* allege that 'the system of freemasonry is, in principle and in practice, pernicious to the moral habits and dangerous to the civil and religious institutions of our country.'—*They* recommend an *anti*-masonic state convention, and have agreed to support no man for office who is known to be a mason. We presume their principal object is to oppose the election of *George Wolf*, who is known to be a mason. *Carlisle Gazette.*

From the Village Record.

It is just to Gen. Jackson to say, that appointments are made without regard to old party divisions. Federalists or Democrats are taken without discrimination. Indeed, some old, sound, heart-of-oak Federalists are appointed, and true-blue "Democrats of '99," "of the Jefferson School," "partisans of the late second war of Independence," *and all that*, are displaced to make room for them. In the language of that distinguished leader of Democracy, "the doors of confidence are broken open" to the Federal party. 'Party is a *bubble*,' said Gen. Jackson. We would not have had any faithful, capable officers removed, merely for party opinion—but if vacancies exist, or must be made, truly we are glad to see that the odious distinction kept up against Federalists, when no difference of principle existed, is done away. 'Verily good cometh out of evil.' It required a strong hand to effect this Revolution. Mr. Adams, with all his merit, independence, and firmness, could not have accomplished the work, however well inclined. We are disposed to give Gen. Jackson credit when in our power.

"Blame where we must, be candid when we can."

The appointment of Mr. M'Lane, Minister to London, (always barring the injustice, and waste of public money, by the recal of an able and faithful officer) reflects great credit upon Gen. Jackson and his cabinet.

Editorial Pensions.—President Jackson has already distributed among ten influential editors and contributors to newspapers engaged in his service, the moderate sum of $99,000, to be annually paid to said editors. Of this sum $70,000 is paid to Duff Green as printer to the House and Senate. The remaining $29,000 are in salaries to the following collectors and district attorneys, viz. Isaac Hill, A Kendall, Dabney S. Carr, M. M. Noah, J. M. Niles, Nathaniel Greene, A. J. Dunlap, David Henshaw and Walter R. Danforth. This is by no means to be construed into subsidizing the press, though it was a most outrageous piece of bribery for Mr. Clay to take the publication of the laws from six newspapers, and give this patronage, amounting to $600, to his partisans. *Prov. Amer.*

The mechanics of a number of towns in Pennsylvania, are forming themselves into societies for the encouragement of manufactures, and to put a stop to all articles brought from abroad that can be manufactured by themselves.

The King of France lately gave a grand *card party* on *Sunday*, at which upwards of 1000 distinguished persons were present. This went off so well, that another was to be given on the following Sunday, which is a holiday in France. The people, pretty generally, attend church a short time in the morning, and spend the rest of the day in various amusements, especially dancing, in the southern departments.

Extract of a letter received in this city from Iceland, dated

"*Borg, Sept. 7th*, 1828.

You will probably be surprised that in these frozen regions, a *biblia felag* (a bible society) exists, which is conducted with an apostolic zeal, not surpassed in any part of the world. It was founded about twelve years ago by the excellent Bishop Gier Viddin. His successor, the venerable Bishop Steingrim Johnson, is the present President. A third edition of the Icelandic version of the scriptures has lately passed through the press. The *Evangelisk Samarita felag*, (Evangelical Samaritan Society,) is also actively engaged in distributing tracts in the northern part of the Island." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. L. L. Hinsch, Mr. *Henry Rupert*, of Menallen township, to Miss *Catharine Wampler*, of York.

On Thursday last, by the same, Mr. *Levi Crum*, to Miss *Elizabeth Minter*—both of Menallen township.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ruthrauff, Mr. *Michael Herring*, to Miss *Maria Reiff*, daughter of Mr. Abraham Reiff—all of this county.

At Canton, Ohio, on the 5th instant, Mr. *Henry Guise*, formerly of this county, to Miss *Susanna Bowman.*

DIED,

On Friday last, Mrs. *Elizabeth Fisher*, wife of Mr. Abraham Fisher, of Menallen township.

The Jackson Republicans

OF Adams County, are respectfully requested to meet at the Court-house, in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 23d inst.* at 11 o'clock, A. M. to adopt such measures relative to the next Governor, as they may think necessary.

B. GILBERT, *Chairman.*

Wm. N. Irvine, *Secretary.*

A CARD.

I. & J. BAUGHER,

GRATEFUL for the many favors received from a generous Public, since their connexion in business, would inform their numerous Friends, and the Public generally, that the FIRM, under that name, was DISSOLVED, by limitation, on the *21st of last March*—and, at the same time, request those who know themselves indebted by Bond, Note, or Book Account, to come forward, without delay, for settlement and liquidation—as they are extremely anxious to have their Books closed.—The name of the late Firm will be used in the transaction of all business relative to the settlement of the concern.

AGAIN!

THE Subscribers most respectfully inform the Public, that they have again associated themselves in Business, under the FIRM of

BAUGHER & CO.

And offer them an Extensive and well-assorted Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Saddlery, Cutlery, LIQUORS, Bar and Cast IRON, PAINTS, OILS,

And perhaps as great a variety of other articles connected with their business, as will be found in any Retail Store in the country—and hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. Purchasers are particularly invited to call and examine their Goods, and learn their prices—which, they flatter themselves, will be pleasing.

☞ Almost all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the highest prices, will be taken in exchange for Goods.

The Public's very humble servants,
ISAAC BAUGHER,
JOSEPH BAUGHER.

Emmitsburg, Md. May 19. 4t

New Goods.

B. GILBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received from the City an assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Queensware—which he will sell low for CASH or Country Produce, in West York-street, one square from the Court-house.

Gettysburg, May 19. tf

STRAYED

FROM the Subscriber, living in Mountpleasant township, on Saturday night last,

A BLACK

MARE COLT,

two years old—with a star in the forehead, and white on the left fore and hind feet.

Any person taking her up, and giving me information, shall be liberally rewarded, and all expenses paid.

GARRET COWNOVER.

May 19 3t

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who formerly belonged to the *Hunters-Town Volunteer Company*, are requested to meet at the house of Jacob Gross, in Hunters-Town, on *Saturday the 6th of June next*, for the purpose of settling the accounts of the Company.

MANY MEMBERS.

May 19. tm

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Property,

IN Mountjoy township, Adams county, at the "Two Taverns." It contains **20** *ACRES OF LAND*, in good order, well fenced—on which are erected a two-story HOUSE, formerly occupied as a *Tavern*, and other suitable Buildings. It fronts the Baltimore Turnpike, and is an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store. It now rents for $150. It will be sold cheap.

T. STEVENS, *Trustee.*

May 19. tf

WOOL CARDING.

WOOL will be received for Carding at

ARNOLD'S MILL,

at the following places, viz:

Stewart's (formerly Arnold's) Store, Gettysburg;

Gate-house, kept by Peter Little;

John Barrett's Tavern, (formerly Hartzell's);

Lefever's Tavern, (formerly Carpenter's);

Samuel Swope's Tavern, Bonaughtown; and

Abraham Reever's Store, on Bonaughtown road.

The above places will be regularly attended every week during the season, Wool taken away, and Rolls returned. Be careful to leave name and directions to each bag or bundle. One pound of grease is required to every nine pounds of Wool. Persons leaving Wool at any of the above places, may rest assured that it will be done in the neatest and best manner.

Price of Carding, five cents, *cash*, per pound.

JAMES ARNOLD.

Arnold's Mill, May 19. 3t

Reduction of Prices!

PATENT MEDICINES,

Viz. Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, British Oil, Anderson's Pills, &c. — At 50 cts. per doz.

Warranted best quality, having been carefully prepared of genuine ingredients, according to the recipes adopted by the "*Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.*"

Also—an extensive assortment of fresh and carefully selected

Medicines, Paints, &c.

Are offered at *very low prices*, which Merchants and Physicians are respectfully invited to call and examine at

NO. 107, *Market-street,*
North side below 3d, PHILADELPHIA.

May 19. 3t

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines.

LEE'S *Famous Antibilious Pills*, 25 and 50 cts. per box, in tin boxes. The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons of every situation and every age.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific—An effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Indian Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by J. HERSH, Jr. P. M. Gettysburg, who has just received a fresh supply.

☞ *Caution.*—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Rigdely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

☞ Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

May 19. 8t

Gettysburg Troop!

THE meeting intended to be held on the 20th inst. has been postponed until further orders.

Wm. McCAUGHY, *Capt.*

May 19. 2t

DR. WATKINS.*

The National Journal of the 4th inst. better informed on this subject than we are, makes the following observations, which we copy, for the present, (omitting a single sentence only) without adding any remarks of our own.

Nat. Int.

"As the charges against him [Dr. W.] are so speedily to be investigated before a more solemn tribunal than that of Mr KENDALL, [the maker of the affidavit upon which he was arrested] any detailed commentary on them would now be premature. We cannot, however, refrain from remarking that from the accounts which we have been enabled to obtain, they are all susceptible of explanations consistent to the hitherto unsuspected and unsuspected honor of the accused; that our long established convictions of his integrity leave us no room to apprehend that they will now be impaired; that he has been subjected to an ex parte inquisition, during his absence, and at the hands of his direst foes, and that his voluntary effort to meet his accusers, afford a presumption in his favor which it would require something more than such an affidavit to put down. If any consideration can strengthen our belief in his innocence, it is the extreme folly in him which is implied in a contrary supposition: for the offences imputed to him, are of a nature which would have made them constantly liable to detection under the last administration; and he knew too well President Adams and his Cabinet, to hope for one moment's impunity to guilt. In the mind of that illustrious citizen, patriotism has ever been paramount to every other social consideration, and he would have enforced the law on the late Fourth Auditor, if obnoxious to it, with as little hesitation as on the unworthy person who had succeeded that officer, or on any other delinquent. And it may be added, that the late Secretary of the Navy would have been the last man in this nation to stay the hand of public justice."

*See preceding column.

READING, April 28.

The trial of *Jacob K. Boyer* before the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, terminated on Thursday last. He was indicted some time ago for passing or uttering *counterfeit money*, and finally the jury found him guilty, after short deliberation. He fainted when he heard the verdict.

"Thus has a man, who hitherto moved in the first circles of, and was an ornament to society, been hurled into ignominy by the iron hand of the law—by stern justice. He was born in this county, and was long one of the most extensive, respectable and wealthy merchants of this town; but misfortunes overtook him, and the penury of human nature could not resist the lurements of vice. The deepest interest was felt by his friends here—for he has friends notwithstanding his guilt—as to the result of the trial, and there were none who did not wish him acquitted—more, perhaps, on account of his very respectable family and numerous respectable connexions, than otherwise. We understand that an effort will be made to obtain for him a pardon."

Since the establishment of the Constitution of the United States, 1789, we have had seven Presidents—seven Vice Presidents—ten Secretaries of State—nine Secretaries of the Treasury—thirteen Secretaries of War—ten Secretaries of the Navy—seven Post Masters General, and eleven Attorneys General. Of these seventy four distinguished public officers, but two, we believe, have died in office, and these were both Vice Presidents of the United States. As it is not probable that the offices herein enumerated, have been attained at an earlier age than 50, the above statement would warrant the belief that we average the attainment of as great an age in this country as is usual in any part of the world. *Dem. Press.*

The *Pennsylvania*, building at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, is the greatest curiosity in Naval Architecture of which the world can boast, and we are proud that she drew the name of the State which we have always considered the key-stone of the Federal arch. She has three decks, independent of the spar deck, and is pierced for 160 guns, but will probably carry 200. With her complement of men, which will not be less than 13 or 1400, her giant dimensions, rounding stern, and an able commander, she may literally sweep the seas, and woe be to the enemy who attempts to cope with her single handed. There are forty or fifty carpenters at work upon her at present, and our readers may form some idea of the work yet to be executed, to render her fit for service, when we inform them that it would take 500 carpenters six months to accomplish all that is necessary. She is built under the direction of Mr. Humphreys, naval architect, who was at great pains and expense in visiting the European navy yards, before he adopted the present plan. Mr. James Keen is the architect who has superintended the work generally. In the adjoining building is the Raritan, a Frigate of the first class, nearly completed, also built with a round stern.

In the Yard is the enormous ordnance, 42 pounders, for the Pennsylvania, which lays in sullen silence, ready to have its fury roused at the call of the nation. The best bower anchor of the Pennsylvania weighs 10,171 lbs!!

Philadelphia Bulletin.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the brig Orleans, Capt. Chapman, of Boston, at N. York, from Hamburgh, which she left April 2d, papers are received to the 27th of March, furnishing the following items

Jassey, March 5.—Gen. Diebitsch has arrived here and given orders to the commandants of all the troops of the left bank of the Danube, to be ready to take advantage of the first opportunity of commencing hostilities. The Turks will, in a short time, be attacked in a manner that will force them to ask for peace. The left of the river is already nearly rid of them, and Giurgego, opposite Redschat, the only fortress they possess in the Principalities, will be attacked very soon. A bridge is to be thrown over the river immediately, to transport the troops to make the attack.

In Bulgaria and Servia, the grass is already sufficient forage for the cavalry—and we may expect in a few weeks to hear of considerable military events—Not far from Passadi, there has been a considerable battle between the Russians and Turks, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss.

Egina, Jan. 31.—The Steamship Karlinia, Capt. Phalanga, in an expedition to the Gulf of Volo, and Negropont, captured four Turkish Vessels of War, which make a very welcome increase to our flotilla. Capt. Phalanga also saved five hundred unfortunate Greeks, who had escaped to Rohlen, when the Turks attacked Leiteen and were near perishing for want.

In addition to the above, Capt. Chapman informs that it was reported in Hamburg, on the 1st ult. that the Prussians had entered into a treaty with Russia; by the condition of which, they were to keep in readiness 40,000 troops, and were accordingly buying all the horses they could procure, for the cavalry, and it was expected the next campaign would be decisive.

By the ship Dorothea which arrived at Philadelphia on the 4th inst., we have received regular files of Valparaiso papers to the 5th of February.—They contain nothing of importance to our readers.

The State of Chili is represented by the editor of the South American Gazette, as more prosperous and tranquil than that of any other of the South American States, notwithstanding that there is even there a factious and perhaps powerful opposition existing against the general government. Buenos Ayres is in a most lamentable state of anarchy: Colombia, aye Colombia, which was looked up to as the leading star of liberty in the South American hemisphere, alas, how has she fallen!—Peru and Bolivia are engaged in a war, which however just, still drains and exhausts the state, and creates internal distress.

But in Chili the country is comparatively tranquil, and the government at liberty to direct its energies to objects for the promotion of the public welfare.

HARRISBURG, May 5.

Serious Riot.—The laborers on the canal, near Clark's Ferry, have again been guilty of outrages against the "peace and dignity of the commonwealth." We are informed that on Sunday evening last, one of the Irish laborers went to the house of Mr. Martin, near the ferry, for some whiskey, and on receiving it refused to pay. Mrs. Martin remonstrated with him and insisted on payment, which being refused, Martin seized the man for the purpose of enforcing payment or the return of the liquor. After the scuffle the canal man swore that he would bring a company with him, who would pull down Martin's house, and kill him.—This threat was not long about being executed, for in a short time he appeared again, attended by a number of his comrades. Finding the doors of the house well secured, they commenced pulling it down. Mr. Martin again remonstrated with them, and begged them to desist from their outrageous conduct, threatening to fire upon them in case they did not; his admonitions however were of no service, and in self defence he was compelled to fire upon the assailants. Happily, none were killed, but two or three were severely wounded, one in the [illegible] and one in the thigh. We have no later news from the scene of riot, but suspect that there has been some serious work, as the sheriff, we are informed, is at this moment calling to his assistance a *Posse Comitatus* to assist him in restoring order. *Int.*

Stopping the mail in New Jersey.—The Boston Palladium understands that the intention of those citizens who stopped the United States' mail in Trenton, last week, on the sabbath, was to test the constitutional power of the U. States to send a mail on the Sabbath through the territory of a state that has recognized in its constitution the sanctity of a seventh part of time. In this view, the prosecution, said to have been commenced against these citizens under the Post Office law of the U. States, will be an important one, and its result will be watched with solicitude.

A town meeting was held at Providence, (R. I.) on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the city charter, which had been drawn up by a committee for that purpose—J. L. Tillinghast moderator. The number of votes for the adoption of the charter was 312, against it 222—Majority in favor, 90. A proposition to refer a memorial on the subject of the extension of the right of suffrage, (which in Rhode Island is confined to freeholders and their eldest sons, while thousands pay taxes who have not the liberty to vote,) was rejected by the *freemen* of Providence. This copy of English aristocracy, remains therefore in all its former virulence.

DR WILLIAM JONES yesterday entered upon the discharge of the duties of Postmaster for this city, from which office, contrary to the wishes of the People, without the pretence of a cause that is not false or ridiculous, that highly respectable and honorable citizen, THOMAS MUNROE, has been unworthily removed.

Mr. GEORGE SWEENY, who has been the active and efficient Chief Clerk of the office for twenty years, and to whose fidelity and integrity the late Postmaster General left in his office the highest testimonial, has shared the destiny of his respected Superior. He too is removed, because *political* considerations required it! Yes, *avowedly* for this reason!

Every thing that we imagined of the consequences of *subjecting the Post Office to party discipline* is about to be realized.

There is, we apprehend, but too much reason to fear that the concerns, not of this office only, but of every Post Office in the Union, will be throughout, as in the displacement of old and trusty Clerks, subjected to the influence of party schemes. Under such influence, as we heretofore in substance said, the Post Office Department will become a curse, instead of a blessing, to the country. *Nat. Int.*

We hear, every day, of fresh proscriptions—of fresh removals from office. Maj. CHARLES J. NOURSE, we learn, is to be *removed* from the Chief Clerkship in the Department of War, and Dr. RANDOLPH appointed in his place.

RICHARD HENRY LEE has been removed from the Chief Clerkship in the Office of the Paymaster General. This gentleman is the grandson of the illustrious patriot whose name he inherits, and is the author of that work, which, in the shape of a Biography, transmits to posterity the leading incidents of his life, identified with the origin, progress, and success of the American Revolution. His only fault is that he is suspected of having been a friend of the late Administration. *Ib.*

We perceive by the last Winchester (Ky.) Republican, that JAMES CLARK, late Representative in Congress from the Fayette District, is announced as a candidate for re-election. From this we infer, that the rumor of Mr. CLAY's being before the People for that office is without foundation. *Ib.*

We learn from Washington that Mr. Louis McLane is now there, preparing to proceed to England. His family will not go out with him. His daughter went to Washington with him, and will remain with the ladies of the President's family.

Mr. Gallatin, Judge Preble, with Mr. Gallatin, Jr. are also there, prosecuting the objects of the commission, some time since instituted, for the defence of the State of Maine, in its claim to the disputed territory bordering on the province of New Brunswick. They have collected all the testimony in the case, and are now engaged in furnishing a statement for the consideration of the arbitrator between the parties, the King of the Netherlands. This statement will, by arrangement, be furnished the British authorities, by the first of July, for answer, and the replication [illegible] furnished by the first of January next, when the case will be finally submitted. It seems to be quite as tedious an affair as some of the chancery proceedings of England. *Balt. Gaz*

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 15.

Prodigies of Nature.—Mr. Joseph Tripp, of this town, has two female children, of the following extraordinary dimensions and weight, viz: The height of the eldest is 3 feet 10 inches; her waist is 4 feet 2 inches in circumference, her arm 18 inches, thigh 31 inches, below the knee, 21 inches; age 5 years and 8 months, and weighs 203 pounds. The youngest is 3 feet 4 inches in height, circumference round the waist, 3 feet 9½ inches, around her arm 14 inches, thigh 2 feet ¼ of an inch, below the knee 16½ inches; age 2 years and 9 months; weight 119 pounds.

By a statistical table of the Island of Cuba, it appears that the land forces of the Island at the beginning of the present year, in the 3 departments, eastern, central and western, amounted to 37,698. The naval force amounts to 360 guns and 3470 men. The revenue of Havana and Matanzas is more than a million and a half of dollars annually—The exportation of sugar from Havana and Matanzas amounted to 362,586 boxes—coffee to 22,157,925 pounds.—The population of Havana consists of 64,621 whites and 47,403 coloured—total number of inhabitants 112,024.—Of those taken sick by yellow fever or black vomit, only four die from a hundred cases.

Reported Expedition against Mexico.—A letter from Havanna, under date of April 2d, published in the New Orleans Advertiser of the 12th, says:

"In reply to your question respecting the expedition from hence, with the object of restoring Mexico to its rightful owner, I have to say that we have the fullest hopes of its consummation.—The last mail, a few days only arrived, gives us to understand that there were embarking on the last of February, from Cadiz, twelve battalions, of 1600 men each, bound to the Island of Cuba; and the Captain General had received orders to put ready all the troops disposable, and embark the same on board, under the direction of Admiral Laborde, with positive orders to be off the Cape of San Antonia towards the last of May. The expedition thus fitted out from Spain, is under the convoy of the Hero, 74, the frigates Iberia and Perle. The object of this expedition is the reconquest of Mexico. Six thousand foot will embark on board Admiral Laborde's fleet.

KEITH MEDAL.

The *Royal Society of Edinburgh* have communicated to the *American Philosophical Society*, (with a request to have it made extensively known in America) that, "in December, 1820, the trustees of the estate of the late Alexander Keith placed in the hands of the Royal society of Edinburgh, the sum of £600 sterling, the *interest* on which shall, from November, 1820, form a *Biennial Prize* for the most important discoveries in science made in *any part of the world*, but communicated by their author to the Royal society, and published for the first time in their transactions.

The prize is to be given in a gold medal, not exceeding fifteen guineas in value, together with a sum of money, or a piece of plate bearing the devices and inscriptions upon the medal.

We trust that the Editors of the American Newspapers will, generally, publish the information thus communicated, in order to give American genius an opporunity of being distinguished abroad.

South Shore of Lake Erie.—Effective measures, we learn, are now in progress under the direction of the Treasury department, for ascertaining the precise situation of the South shore of Lake Erie, & the streams emptying into it. This information is sought, we understand, in order that the means which the Government is about taking to prevent smuggling from Canada to the States, may be more surely and permanently effected. In addition to a full complement of officers at each of the landings, it is said that a revenue cutter, in addition to the one already ordered, is to be furnished to cruize between certain points on the upper parts of the lake. The convenience which our comparatively defenceless inland coast affords for the unlawful entry into our territory of British goods, we are happy to hear is to be remedied, and thus opportunely and powerfully check the inducements which offer to British merchants for smuggling.

Genuga Gazette.

A restaurateur at Paris has offered to feed five hundred people for two sous a head, by means of the vapour arising from his stews, soups, pastries! He asserts that he can by this means live eight days without eating, and that such unsubstantial diet may equally [illegible]

The butcher and the baker may well look blank upon this project, but we are sure the helpless animals which the former is in the practice of slaughtering, to gratify the carnivorous appetites of mankind will bellow for joy.—We do every thing by steam now-a-days, and we do not see why we may not thus live by it. Any one who can subsist on steam may very well sleep in a castle in the air—of which we have, in our time, erected many splendid ones, so that boarding and lodging, as well as the expenses of house-keeping generally, must decline very considerably, if this project does not, like many projects of equal importance, end in smoke. We mention this merely as a hint to those interested, in order that they may reduce their charges, and come down to steam price in time. *Georgian.*

COTTON.—It appears that the frauds committed in packing cotton are on the increase. In one instance, mentioned in the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, 19 bales of Alabama cotton were sold by sample, the quality of which was good, while on examining the interior of the bales, they were found to contain not only inferior cotton, but *sixteen hundred pounds of seed*.

Georgia cotton, it is also said, is frequently packed in handsome outside layers, while the interior is mere trash. The decision on which Judge Betts commented in his lectures, that "a sale by sample is warranty," is law in the State of New York.

Samuel Houston, Governor of Tennessee, has resigned. The following paragraph from his letter of resignation, points at the cause of his retirement, but still leaves it a mystery.

"Although shielded by perfect consciousness of undiminished claim to the confidence and support of my fellow citizens, yet delicately circumstanced as I am, and by my own misfortunes, more than by the fault or contrivance of any one, overwhelmed by sudden calamities, it is certainly due to myself, and more respectful to the world, that I should retire from a position, which, in the public judgment, I might seem to occupy by questionable authority."

Gen. Hall, Speaker of the Senate, has taken the oaths, and is now Governor of Tennessee.

The legislature of Delaware have offered a premium of a five dollar silver medal for the rearing of every 200 mulberry trees in that state.

ELECTION FOR GOVERNOR!

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CONVENTION!!

To the democratic republican citizens of Allegheny county.

The undersigned, democratic republicans of Allegheny county, who were friendly to the election of GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON as president of the United States, believing that the nomination of GEO. WOLF, for governor of Pennsylvania, by the Harrisburg convention of the 4th of March last, was the result of intrigue and management, in order to secure, if possible, the vote of the state of Pennsylvania, at the next presidential election, for JOHN C. CALHOUN, the present vice president of the United States: and fully concurring in the sentiment with their fellow citizens of Chester county, as expressed in their resolutions and address of the 26th of March last, approve of the proposition for holding a convention of democratic republican delegates at Harrisburg, on the 28th day of May next, for the purpose of placing in nomination a suitable candidate for the office of governor of Pennsylvania, opposed to the elevation of *John C. Calhoun* to the presidency, and friendly to the AMERICAN SYSTEM of *home industry* and *internal improvement*. For this purpose, the undersigned respectfully request their fellow citizens of Allegheny county to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 13th day of May, 1829, at 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of choosing five delegates to attend the democratic republican convention, proposed to be held at Harrisburg, on the 28th of May, 1829.

[*Signed by 68 original Jackson men.*]

Pittsburgh, April 11, 1829.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,

May 5th, 1829.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of

2½ PER CENT

for the last six months, which will be paid to Stockholders or their legal Representatives, on or after Monday the 11th inst. By Order,

J. B. M'PHERSON, *Cashier.*

Gettysburg and Petersburg TURNPIKE COMPANY.

THE Managers of the Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company [illegible] declared a DIVIDEND of **ONE PER CENT.** on the Capital Stock of said Company—payable on or after the 1st of June.

WALTER SMITH, *Secy.*

May 4. 3t

From the New-York Gazette.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

THE CATHOLIC BILL.—The second reading of this bill was moved in the House of Lords on the evening of the 2d of April, by the Duke of Wellington. The House adjourned after a long debate without a decision. The discussion was to be resumed on the following evening. It is stated as the firm conviction among all classes of people, that the measure would pass with a most triumphant and overwhelming majority. The Morning Journal says:

The Duke of Wellington rose exactly twenty minutes after seven; His Grace spoke for somewhat more than an hour. He was followed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who moved the amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day six months. The other speakers, the principal ones, were the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Wilchilsea, Lord Lansdowne, and the Bishop of London. Few, comparatively speaking, of the great leaders have yet spoken.—In all probability, to night's Debate will be one of the heaviest that has taken place for years.

It is stated in the Journal du Commerce, that negociations are going to be renewed at Constantinople on the Greek question, under the treaty of July 6; but only by Count Guilleminot and Mr. Stratford Canning. Russia has renounced her claim to be directly represented; and this, by removing one great cause of irritation, it will, it is supposed, tend, in no small degree, to an amicable arrangement.

The latest French papers contain no news of moment. By all accounts the preparations for the approaching campaign between the Russians and Turks are going on with rapidity and vigor on both sides.

It is generally thought that about the 27th March, all the Russian troops which are assembled in the two principalities will march to the Danube; and it is affirmed that the operation of that campaign will begin by the attack of the fortresses of Silistria and Giurdzevo.

During the month of February, the Turks attempted several sallies from the latter fortress, but they were always repulsed. Among other occasions, o[redacted] the 19th of Feb. they repeated their a[redacted] tack on the Russian outposts, and we[redacted] immediately pursued up to the wa[redacted] of Giurdzevo and Rudschuck, by son[redacted] squadrons of Cossacks, of which th[redacted] did not kill a man.

The English House of Peers consists of about 400 members, among whom are 5 Royal Dukes, 3 Archbishops, 19 English Dukes, 24 Marquises (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland,) 127 Earls (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers,) 26 Viscounts (including the Scotch and Irish representative peers with that title,) 27 Bishops (including the Irish representative prelates) and 180 Barons (including the representative peers of Scotland and Ireland of that rank of nobility.) The list printed by order of the House includes the Catholic peers, who, though they could not take their seats, retained their names on the rolls of Parliament.

A terrible accident happened at Hyde, England, on the 1st of April, about half past 9 o'clock in the evening. The cotton-spinners who turned out at Stockport, amounting in number to 10,000, have been mainly supported by those spinners who remained in full work in other places, particularly in Manchester, Hyde, and the neighborhood. The master manufacturers resolved, in consequence, to reduce the wages of those employed, while the turn-out continued, and published an address to the operatives, who met in great numbers to consider it, at the Norfolk Arms in Hyde. The club room in which the meeting was held, is 15 yards long and 6 yards wide. Six or seven hundred persons, including females, attended at half past 8, and in about an hour afterwards two beams gave way, by which about 300 persons were precipitated into the room below. The floor of that room also gave way; and the whole mass descended into the cellar. The noise was heard all over the town. A scene of horrible confusion ensued. Twenty-nine were killed, and ten or twelve others were not expected to recover.

GREECE.

A decree has been issued by the President, by which Greece is divided into thirteen departments, of which the Morea includes seven, and the Islands which now form part of the territory of the republic, six. The departments of the Morea are—Argolis, capital Napoli—Achaia, Calavrita—Elis, Gastoni—Upper Messenia, Arcadia—Lower Cadia, Tripolizza. These seven departments form an extent of territory of 6,469 geographical square miles (60 to a deg.) Their population is at the utmost 300,000 souls, but it is probable that as soon as peace and a settled Government have exercised their beneficial influence in these countries, the population partly by national increase, and partly by emigration, may be augmented in two years to 600,000 or 700,000 souls. In the flourishing times of Greece, this country contained no fewer than 205 towns and about 2,200,000 inhabitants. The six insular departments are the Northern, Central, and Southern Sporades, and the Northern, Central, and Southern Cyclades; 1,309 square miles, with 196,000 inhabitants; thus the whole thirteen departments contain 7,778 square miles, and 496,000 inhabitants.

At the opening of another season, we find the Russian and Turkish concerns assuming an appearance the opposite of what the gazettes of Europe would have had expected. All the reported overtures for peace, and signs of a friendly disposition, said to have been manifested during the winter, have led to nothing but a recommencement of hostilities; and if we are to believe those who have so often misled us, new plans have not only been projected, but made known, for the conduct of the war in future. We are now told that after Giurgevo shall have been forced to yield, the Russian forces, having nothing else to occupy their attention on the left bank of the Danube, are to cross that river on a bridge, besiege Rudschuck, and then endeavor to force the passage of the Balkan mountains.

It is but a few days since we published the opinions of a Russian officer on the war with Turkey, who represented the prospects of the Emperor as highly favorable, and stated that the events of the former campaign appeared to have been dictated by a sound and cautious policy. His declarations and his reasonings are treated with consideration in European Journals; but we have reason to conclude that he was quite ignorant of the subject on which he wrote. Had Nicholas been satisfied with the conduct of General Wittgenstein, he would not have removed him as he has done, to make way for a new officer.—Ill success and consequent disappointment alone could have thrown that com[redacted] the possession of Varna should prove as important as it has been represented, the Russians must commence operations this season, under circumstances much more favorable than the last. Their ships, which are doubtless far superior to those of the Turks, will have a convenient, safe, and well-defended harbor; and may effectually operate on any point of the coast, as well as be ready to support and supply the land forces whenever there may be occasion. It appears not improbable, that by transferring the scene of war, in a great measure, from the land to the water, the aspect of it may be entirely changed. The Turks will have nothing to oppose their invaders with by sea, who may perhaps turn their line of defence, by an unexpected attack on some weak point, and find an easy victory. *N. Y. Daily Adv.*

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Canada, Capt. Graham, arrived on the 12th, left Liverpool on the 17th of April. The editors of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser have received numerous files of papers to the day of her sailing.

SUCCESS OF THE CATHOLIC BILL.

The Roman Catholic Relief Bill, is now the law of the United Kingdom.—It passed the second reading on the 4th of April, by a majority of 105. It was passed in committee on the 8th, and the report was received. The final question was taken on the night of the 10th—for the bill, 213; against it, 109—majority 104. And the Royal assent was given on the 13th, both to that bill, and the Catholic Disfranchisement Bill, which travelled quietly through its legislative journey in the wake of its more important pioneer. They were to go into operation on the 23d, when the following peers, who were Roman Catholics, would be at liberty to take their seats—the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lords de Clifford, Arundle, Dormer, Stafford, and Petre.

The Courier, now that the struggle is over, inculcates the virtues of mutual forbearance and good will among the parties which have been so warmly arrayed against each other. Both, it says, should unite their efforts to render the measures as beneficial as possible, and follow the counsel of Lord Eldon, who, though the most strenuous opposer of the measure from the beginning, expressed himself in his final speech, in the following impressive manner:—

"My Lords, You are not likely to be troubled with me long, upon any subject. But I solemnly declare, that if this bill pass, it will be my duty, however strong and deep rooted my objections are, to endeavor by every means in my power, to smooth the agitation it has created—to remove the asperity which it has encouraged, and to let my countrymen know, that however they may have opposed the measure, in its progress through Parliament, it is their duty to yield obedience to it as soon as it has become the law of the land."

The House of Lords had not been as full since the Queen's Trial. The space about the throne and below the Bar, was completely crowded, and the body of the House was filled with Peers. All the Royal Dukes were present. The Duke of Clarence sat on the ministerial bench next to Lord Melville; the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester on the opposition bench, and the Duke of Cumberland on the lowest Cross bench, between Lords Eldon and Tenterden. Lord Grey's reply to the chief Justice's speech was most eloquent and argumentative, and listened to with the utmost attention; and when the noble Earl sat down, he was loudly cheered from all parts of the house. Lord Plunkett's was also a most able and eloquent speech, and loudly cheered.—Dr. Doyle was in the house during the whole of the debate, and appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Secretary Peel was amongst the members of the house of commons, and remained in the House most part of the day. The Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey, and several other Peers, were loudly cheered by the populace in Palace yard.

The London Sun, speaking of the effect which would be produced by the passage, with the Royal assent, of the Relief Bill, says:—

"From this auspicious date the Papists are free, the doors of either House are open to them; they have henceforth a stake in the Constitution—and may rise, according to their deserts, in every liberal profession. From this period, therefore, we may date the tranquility of Ireland, and look confidently forward to the hour when, her internal feuds assuaged—her sects extinguished, her party prejudices forgotten, she may take her proper place among nations, and by turning her vast and various resources to account, efface the injuries of centuries."

The Earl of Winchlesea has declared in the House of Lords, that he will no longer sit in Parliament, under the altered Constitution of England.

FROM FRANCE.

The fears lately entertained that the French Ministers had placed their political existence in jeopardy, in consequence of their obstinate adherence to the Department of Law, such as they presented it to the Chamber, now appear to be unfounded. The Courier of the 13th says, "The Left Side is not quite so powerful as it was imagined. In the sitting of Tuesday, M. Martignac (Minister of the Interior) declared that the amendments proposed by the commission had so entirely altered the character of the Project, as to make it a new one; and that if they were carried, they could not recommend the adoption of such a law to the Throne. Immediately after, Gen. Sebastiani, the Reporter of the Commission, proposed to commence the discussion with the second article of the project, instead of the first. The ministers opposed this transposition, and came at once to a trial of strength, in which they carried this point by a majority of 27, the relative members being, in favor 195, for the Commission 168. This division, though upon one unimportant point, may, probably, be considered as pointing out the fate of the amendments introduced, when the Chamber shall be called upon to consider them. The most important of these, is one which extends the right of electing Members for the Council General of Departments to 160,000 individuals; whereas, in the original Project, it is limited to 40,000.

The foregoing is copied from the London Courier of April 11th. The same paper contains a postscript, from which we learn that the two Laws relative to the Communal and Departmental Organization have been withdrawn, by an ordinance of the King, dated on Wednesday evening, after the debate upon the proposition made by General Sebastiana, which was lost as we mentioned above, by a majority of 27.

The *Gazette de France* adds—

"The debate of yesterday will be eternally memorable. The monarchy has escaped the greatest peril which it has incurred since the 20th March—The right side has displayed all its strength; the King has shown that he would permit no attack on his prerogative, and the rights which he has reserved to himself; and the ministry of Concession has been confounded."—This last point appears, however, by the act of rigor just performed by the Ministry, an unfounded anticipation.

Late Paris papers give intelligence from Berlin to the 3d inst., stating that Prussia is on the eve of taking a decided part in the contest between Russia and the Porte, but the rumour wants confirmation.

The *Gazette de France* contradicts a report, said to have been circulated on the Continent, that England clandestinely assisted the Turks, and justly declares, "that the frank and open character of its first Minister repels every idea of secret assistance, and that when the Duke of Wellington shall be disposed to assist the Turks, he will do it in the face of the whole world."

ELECTION OF A POPE.

Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, Bishop of Frescati, Grand Penitentiary and Prefect of the sacred congregation of the *Index*, has been elected to be sovereign Pontiff of Rome, and head of the Roman Catholic church.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SPAIN!

An earthquake was felt on the 21st of March, at Madrid, and many other parts of Spain. In the province of Murcia it occasioned the most afflictive disasters. The following is an abstract of letters to the 28th of March:—

Murcia, capital of the province—Not a single church or edifice that has not been considerably damaged. The Segura bridge, which unites the two parts of the city, has suffered materially. Several houses have been ruined, & a great number of persons perished.

Carthagena—The quarter of Serrata has been ruined.

Saint Fulgencia has disappeared.

Rojales, La Granja, Cox, San Miguil, Calosa, and several other cities and villages, have suffered a great deal of injury.

La Mata is a heap of ruins; the earthquake has dried up two salt lakes.

Torre-Viejo—Not a single house is standing—the town a heap of ruins—the number of killed and wounded is very great—200 bodies have already been dug out.

Orthuela—Some edifices have fallen—the number of deaths here is but 7—the whole population is in the fields.

Guardamar is no longer in existence—two windmills only are standing, the village having entirely disappeared.

Majad, and several other villages in the vicinity have sustained great injury.

Rafal—This village is destroyed; the number killed & wounded is immense.

Aix Garres—Several houses have tumbled; and a mountain near the town has rolled away, and several individuals have perished.

Benejuzar—The greater part of the houses have fallen; the number of the wounded is considerable, and the killed amount to 250.

Almoravi—Not a single house or edifice remaining on its foundation. Already 400 persons have been taken dead from beneath the ruins, besides a large number of wounded.

The earthquake of the 21st was accompanied by a tremendous noise.—Travellers observed at the moment of the shock a column of fire proceeding from the eastern coast of Murcia. Nor have the shocks ceased ever since the 12th in that province, and further evils were expected.

FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR.

The campaign is opened. A letter from Bucharest, March 21st, says:—

"Wounded soldiers arrive here from the other side of the Danube, where hostilities have recommenced, and frequent engagements between the advanced posts take place. In the Russian army the greatest activity prevails, and it seems intended to prosecute the operations with a degree of vigor which may lead to a speedy decision of the campaign. Several divisions of infantry, with light and heavy artillery, have marched against Silistria, to invest that place. Ghiurgevo is now regularly besieged, and the thunder of the artillery from that quarter is incessant. The possession of that place is of great importance. Ghiurgevo is the only fortress of consequence which the Turks still hold on the left bank of the Danube, and its fall would bring with it that of Rudschuck on the opposite bank. Meantime timber and other materials are constantly carried through this city to the Danube, for the purpose of throwing a bridge over the river.—The guards, under the grand duke Michael, are expected to enter the principalities, and form the reserve of the army; but this does not appear to be wholly decided. Gen. Count Pahlen has left Jassy, and followed the corps to Silistria. The magazines in Wallachia are daily increasing."

[Here follows the account of the taking of Sissiboli, after a bombardment of 24 hours. The garrison, of 1600 Albanians, left the place during the bombardment. The occupation of a fortress beyond the Balkan is reported by Greeks from Bourges to have caused general alarm among the Turks, who under the command of Hussein Pacha, occupy the environs of the Gulph of Philos.

An article from Odessa, March 27, says—

"The news of the taking of Sissiboli has caused great joy here. We have since received accounts from Varna, to the [illegible] which state, that our [illegible] which reconnoitred Sissiboli last year, has landed 3000 men there, with a sufficient supply of ammunition and provisions, to repulse with vigor any attack from the Turks. Our troops have passed the Kamtschick, near Varna, and have taken up a position on the right bank of that river. A considerable expedition is fitting out at Sebastopol, which is said to be intended for Bourgas."

A letter from Jassy, dated the 18th of March, mentions the arrival of a Turk of distinction in that city, with intelligence of the death of *Jussuf Pacha*, the late Lieutenant Governor of Varna.—It seems that this gentleman had repeatedly expressed a wish to proceed to Italy or Switzerland, but that the Russian Government had, on every occasion, expressed itself opposed to the execution of any such plan.

According to the same letter, the Russians have organized a train of 60,000 waggons, drawn by oxen, for the ensuing campaign. Every five hundred waggons are to form a detachment; four field-pieces are attached.—Every waggoner is to be armed with a sabre, a carabine, and a scythe, so that he will be able, wherever he may happen to be, to cut such grass as he may meet with, for the supply of the cattle, and, in case of urgent necessity, the oxen themselves may be slaughtered for the supply of the army. As the men attached to this train are armed, the army, stated as amounting, already, to 250,000 men, may be considered to receive an additional reinforcement of 80,000 men.

Advices from Constantinople, to the 11th of March, also mention the attacks made by the Russians at Sissiboli, Archiali, and other places along the coast, and say, that they have occasioned increased activity in the preparations of the Sultan to open the campaign. Even the commencement of the Ramadan had produced no relaxation, and immense numbers of troops and great quantities of cannon & ammunition had been sent, partly by land, to Adrianople, and partly by sea, to Rodosto. The Porte, it was expected, would have at least 300,000 men in the field, Europeans and Asiatics, but the exact time at which the new Grand Vizier would be ready to put himself at the head of the army was not known. Numbers of ships had been built or repaired so as to form a powerful armament, if good sailors could be procured. But, in the absence of the Greeks, by whom the Ottoman fleets used chiefly to be manned, it was impossible to provide efficient crews. The 13th day of the Ramadan was the day said to have been fixed for the departure of the Sultan for the army. It was thought that he would stop for some time at Adrianople, in the plains of which it was also imagined that the fate of the empire would be decided, if the Russians should succeed in crossing the Balkan.

In the mean time the blockade of the Dardanelles begins to render the scarcity of provisions most alarming at Constantinople; and it may be a matter of doubt whether famine will not do much more towards the reduction and surrender of the Sultan's capital, than the combined operations of the Russian army and vessels of war. One point appears inevitable, that the Ottoman empire altogether depends on the issue of the sanguinary campaign just commenced.

The Barbary Powers.—It is said that a grand project is in contemplation between the Government of France, and that of England, to do away with the small Powers on the Barbary coast, now become a complete nuisance. The plan is to colonize the coast of Barbary with French and British subjects, for which they are to obtain the sanction of the Sultan, in a special negotiation, and a person of heretofore great renown is to be employed in the business at the Court of Constantinople.

The Tables are turned.

The recent town elections at the west have played the deuce with anti-masonry. It has been met and conquered in its very camp. In Monroe, Genesee, Livingston, Chautauque, [illegible], Wayne, Niagara, Erie, Orleans, Seneca, Cayuga, Saratoga, &c. making up the noted infected district, the spirit of regeneration has swept all before it.—In the village of Batavia, the residence of the famous Col. Miller, the toleration ticket has succeeded by a handsome majority. In Warsaw, the residence of Elder Barnard, an anti-masonic book maker, and one of the most zealous of the faction, the toleration ticket has been elected by an [illegible] majority. The truth is, the friends of equal rights are rousing into action in every part of the state and country. [illegible] is dying away in all quarters: the spirit of truth is abroad, and every thing declares, that anti-masonry (as Myron Holly said of Masonry) will ere long be "numbered with the past evils of our country." —*Albany Record.*

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Monday the 25th day of May inst*, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A Tract of Patented Land,

CONTAINING

190 ACRES,

adjoining land of James M'Cleary, Abraham Scott and others, whereon are erected a good 2 story House, partly log and part stone, and a brick bank Barn. The land is in high cultivation, and equal to any in the neighbourhood, and is well watered—and a good proportion of Timber. ☞ Terms of sale will be one-half in hand, and the rest in six annual payments with interest.

JACOB BOSSERMAN.

May 5. ts

Rochdale Factory.

THE Subscribers return thanks to their friends and the Public for their very liberal encouragement heretofore—and hope, by a continued exertion to please, to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of those at a distance, WOOL to be CARDED, or Manufactured into

Cloth, Cassinet, Blanketing, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—At the house of Francis Spalding, Monocacy Bridge; Sebastian Sultzer's, Taneytown; Abraham Null's Mill, Monocacy; Sterling Galt's, Piney Creek; Black's Mill, Rock Creek; Mr. Black's, Two Taverns; James Gourley's, Gettysburg; and Christian Harbaugh's, Harbaugh's Valley: where it will be called for, once in two weeks, and returned when finished—commencing on the third Monday of May.

To prevent mistakes, written directions must be attached to all work left at any of the above places. Price of Carding, 5 cents, cash, per pound.

WM. GREASON & SON.

May 5. 3t

CONOWAGO *Woollen Factory.*

THE Subscriber respectfully returns thanks to his friends and former customers for past favors, and informs them and the Public generally, that he still continues to carry on the

Manufacturing Business,

in all its various branches, at the old stand, in Franklin township—where he is prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms.

Wool, Cloth, &c. will be received at the following places, viz.:—Wm. Gillespey's Tavern, Gettysburg; Isaac Miller's, tanner, in Straban township; Jacob Grass' Tavern, Hunterstown; and at Wm. Wertz's Tavern—once every two weeks, on Thursday, commencing on the 14th of May—and returned as soon as finished.

He hopes, from his long experience, and his own personal attention, to receive a share of public patronage.

ROBERT MORRISON.

May 5. tf

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will meet in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 16th inst.* at 10 o'clock, A. M. to exercise agreeably to law. It is hoped every member will be in complete uniform.—

WM. M'GAUGHY, *Capt.*

May 5. tp

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER ORNDORFF, late of Germany township, deceased, are requested to settle the same without delay—and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOSEPH ORNDORFF, } Ex'rs.
JOHN BAUMGARDNER, }

April 21. 4t

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, are hereby notified, that an Election for President, Managers and other officers to conduct the affairs of the company, will be held at the house of Sebastian Hæffer, in Abbottstown, on the *4th Tuesday of May inst.*, (26th) between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. EICHELBERGER, *Sec'ry.*

May 5. te

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Dect. THOMAS B. COBEAN, late of Menallen township, deceased, are desired to call and settle the same on or before the *1st of July next*; and those who have claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, before that day.

C. F. KEENER, *Adm'r.*

May 5. 4t

GEORGE ARMOR, TAILOR.

RETURNS his thanks to the Public for the very liberal encouragement he has received; and informs them, that he still continues to carry on his business, at the Old Stand. As he receives the *FASHIONS* regularly from the Cities, he will be able to execute his work in the most fashionable manner. ☞ All kinds of

Country Produce

will be received in payment for work, at the highest market price.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between *GALLOWAY and M'CREARY*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call and settle, either by Note or otherwise, as it may answer them, on or before the *first day of July next.* The Saddling will now be carried on by Mr. M'Creary, at the old Stand.

JOHN GALLOWAY,
DAVID M'CREARY.

April 17, 1829. tf

DAVID M'CREARY,

Saddle, Bridle and Harness-maker,

RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal encouragement he received when in partnership with Mr. GALLOWAY—and hopes, by strict attention to business, and moderate prices, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

April 28. tf

New & Cheap STORE.

D. COMFORT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just returned from the City, and is now opening, in the Corner room formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. as a Drug Store, next door to Mrs. M. Winrott's Tavern,

A New and Elegant Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

comprising a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
AND
LIQUORS,

Hardware, Cutlery, China, Glass & Queensware,

Also, an assortment of

LEGHORN BONNETS,

With almost every other article in his line of business. The above Goods have been purchased entirely for Cash, and selected with care—and will be sold at a very reduced price for *CASH or PRODUCE ONLY.*

The Public are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves—when they may rest assured of having Goods offered them as cheap as they can possibly be had any where.

Gettysburg, April 28. tf

Fresh Goods.

WM. E. CAMP & CO.

HAVE just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with as

Beautiful and Cheap an Assortment of GOODS,

as was ever brought to Gettysburg.—As they intend doing principally a CASH business, they are determined to sell Goods lower than they have ever been sold in the place, for *CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.* Their stock comprises almost every article of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, China, Glass, & Queens-ware,

LEGHORN, STRAW & GIMP **BONNETS,**

and a Choice Selection of

GROCERIES,
AND
LIQUORS,

not to be surpassed by any in quality.

They particularly invite the Public to call and examine their Stock—as they may rest assured *BARGAINS* can be had, for they intend to do business with a small profit.

N. B. As I have formed a Partnership, it is necessary that my Books should be closed as soon as possible. I earnestly request all those indebted by Book Account, to call and settle the same by Note or otherwise—and those indebted by Bond or Note, to call and discharge the same shortly.

WILLIAM E. CAMP.

Gettysburg, April 14. tf

Drawing on the 3d of June.

Cohen's Office, Baltimore, April 28.

Maryland State Lottery,

No. 2, for 1829, arranged on the

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

by which the holder of two Tickets, or two shares, is *certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and may draw Three*—and in same proportion for any greater quantity—*No prize less than Four Dollars*—The Drawing is fixed for the 3d JUNE, in order to allow distant adventurers the opportunity of investing.

HIGHEST PRIZE,

10,000 DOLLARS!

BRILLIANT LIST:

1 prize of	$10,000	is	$10,000
1 "	2,000	is	2,000
2 "	1,000	is	2,000
2 "	500	is	1,000
10 "	100	is	1,000
20 "	50	is	1,000
50 "	20	is	1,000
100 "	10	is	1,000
200 "	5	is	1,000
10000 "	4	is	40,000

10586 prizes, amounting to $60,000

☞ Not One Blank to a Prize—The whole payable in CASH, and which, *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets,	$4	*Quarters,*	$1 00
Halves,	2	*Eighths,*	50

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE.

No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore,

Where the two great Capital prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** Orders either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash for prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application. Address to

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ The Register, containing the official list, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.

Baltimore, April 28. td

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 24th day of August next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL KNISELY.

April 28. 3t

☞ *The York Recorder and Baltimore Gazette will insert once a week for three weeks, and charge this Office.*

M. C. CLARKSON

HAS just received from Lancaster, a Fine Assortment of

CUT & SMOOTH

RIFLES,

☞ Which he can sell *VERY LOW.*

Feb. 10. tf

ATTENTION!

The 50th Regiment, P. M.

WILL parade in Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 16th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Courts of Appeal will be held on *Monday the 8th of June*—for the 1st Battalion, at the house of James King; for the 2d, at Wm. M'Clellan's, Marsh creek.

M. C. CLARKSON, *Col.*

April 28. tp

DAVID HEAGY,

CABINET MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop in West York street, where he intends having the

MOST FASHIONABLE & NEATEST WORK

made, and finished in the best manner. He also intends keeping constantly on hand, different kinds of

FURNITURE

ready made—which he will warrant equal in quality, if not superior, to any in the place—all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.

All kinds of Country Produce and LUMBER, will be taken in exchange for Furniture—and the highest price given.

As it is well known he is prepared for making

COFFINS,

a particular notice is deemed unnecessary at this time.

☞ He returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to receive further favors.

March 24. tf

NOTICE.

THE next GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, will convene in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on *Thursday the 21st of May instant*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and be opened with a sermon. The Permanent Clerk, the Rev. Dr. M'Dowell, will attend in the Assembly room on that day, from 9 to 11 o'clock, A. M. and the members elect are requested to hand their commissions to him; that he may examine them; and thus expedite the business of the Assembly.

EZRA STILES ELY,
Stated Clerk of the Assembly.

Philadelphia, May 1st, 1829.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

OF THE

General Synod of the Lutheran Church.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary, will convene at Gettysburg, on the *18th of May next.* The Session of the Board will immediately succeed the examination of the Students, which is to commence on the morning of the 19th. The Public Addresses of the Students will be delivered on the 20th; and on the preceding evening, the Graduate Address will be pronounced by the Rev. Mr. EICHELBERGER, of Winchester, Va.

JOHN HERBST,
Secretary of the Board.

N. B. The Summer Session will commence on the 1st of July next. As the regular course of studies begins with the Summer Session, that is the most suitable time for entrance.—Price of Boarding $1 50 per week. Tuition and use of books gratis.

Gettysburg, March 31. tm

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have rented from the Rev. D. Pfoutz, the Establishment, formerly known as "KEAGY'S FACTORY," on Middle-Creek—where they will Manufacture Wool into

Cloths, Cassinetts, Linseys & Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory will be put into complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done with the greatest promptitude, and in the neatest manner.

For the accomodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received at the following places, after the 10th of May, viz.:

Mr. Ash's Tavern, and Mr. Camp's Store, in Gettysburg; Mr. Swope's Tavern, in Bonaughtown; Mr. Black's at the Two Taverns; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; David Eicker's Mill, on Middle-creek; Mr. Flaut's Store, in Priscillaville; John Eicker's Mill, on Tom's-creek; Joshua Delaplaine's Tavern near Taney-Town; D. Sell's Mill, on Monocacy; Crab's Mill, on Tom's-creek; and at Isaac Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg—Where they will attend once every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding, 5 cents, *cash*, per lb.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID PFOUTZ, Jr.

April 14. tf

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 26th of May next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

SAMUEL HAMILTON.

April 28. 3t

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the subscriber gave a Bond to Wm. GIFFEN, which was due and payable on the 1st of April, 1829, for the sum of $100; and as the same has not been called for, and the subscriber is ready to pay the same, he hereby gives notice that he will not pay any interest thereon.

CHRISTIAN CASHMAN.

May 5. 3t

GETTYSBURG GUARDS!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on *Saturday morning, the 16th of May next*, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. with arms & accoutrements in complete order.

By order,
R. S. KING, O. S.

April 14 tp

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 26th day of May next*, to wit:

The account of Dr. Charles Blish and Thos. Wierman, Executors of the estate of John M'Grew, deceased, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Thomas Pearson, deceased.

The account of Thomas M'Creary, one of the Executors of the estate of John M'Creary, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cassatt and John Brinkerhoff, administrators of the estate of Robert Wilson, deceased.

The account of Jacob Cassatt, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Margaret Williamson, deceased.

The account of Jacob Hanes, Administrator of the estate of Conrad Hanes, deceased.

The account of Jacob Keller, Esq. Administrator de bonis non of the estate of John Spitler, deceased.

The final account of Rosanna Willet, Executrix of the estate of Jacob Willet, deceased.

The account of John L. Fuller, one of the Executors of the estate of Lawrence Enholm, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock, Administrator of the estate of Peter Lahn, deceased.

The account of David White, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Richard Kitchen, deceased.

The final account of Michael Saltzgiver and Catharine his wife, late Catharine Weaver, who was one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.

The account of Wm. Gilliland, Esq. one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Gilliland, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Weaver, one of the Executors of the estate of Samuel Weaver, deceased.

The account of Isaac Wierman, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Jacob Widow, deceased.

The account of Francis Koch, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Joseph Koch, deceased.

The account of Christian Erisman, Administrator of the estate of John Erisman, deceased.

The account of Samuel B. Wright, Administrator of the estate of James Long, deceased.

The acount of Henry Bream, Executor of the estate of Henry Bream, deceased.

The account of C. F. Keener, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of George Joyce, deceased.

The further account of James Stehly, one of the Executors of the estate of Joseph Stehly, deceased.

The further account of Joseph Orndorff and John Baumgardner, Esq. Executors of the estate of Peter Orndorff, deceased.

The account of David Deardorff, one of the Administrators of the estate of George Biesecker, deceased.

The account of Wm. M'Curdy, Administrator of the estate of Barnabas M'Sherry, deceased.

The further account of Andrew Polly and George Trostle, Administrators of the estate of Andrew Polly, deceased.

The account of Henry Weldy, Administrator of the estate of Mary Zimmerman, deceased.

The account of John Wright and Wm. Rex, Executors of the estate of Margaret Sillicks, deceased.

The account of Andrew Brough and Abraham Trostle, Executors of the estate of Jacob Brough, deceased.

The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator de bonis non of the estate of Joseph Eck, deceased.

The account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Eck, deceased.

The further account of Daniel Diehl, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Slagle, deceased.

The account of Michael Philips, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Philips, deceased.

The further account of Jesse Comly, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Greist, deceased.

ALSO

The Guardianship account of Geo. Guinn, Executor of David Horner, sen. deceased, who was guardian of the minor children of John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

GEORGE ZIEGLER, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 25, 1829. } 4t

DR. SMYSER,

HAS taken the Office lately occupied by Dr. PAXTON, in West York street—where he can at all times be consulted on Professional business. The most ample recommendations as to his skill in *SURGERY* can be exhibited.

March 31. tf